## ANOTHER MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL.

Discovery of the Body of a Young Woman Early This Morning.

BLIGHTED HOPES FOR IRELAND.

A Long and Very Depressed Meeting of the M'Carthyite Faction.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

In the Northampton Election the Gladstonian Candidate Wins by a Large Majority.

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ANOTHER MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN IN WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- Intense excitement was caused in Whitechapel in the early hours of this morning by the discovery of the murdered body of a young woman in a street not far from the scenes of the previous crimes.

Every one is talking about "Jack, the Ripper," but the police acted so promptly in removing the body to the mortuary, that it was impossible to ascertain at this late hour whether the victim's body was mutilated. Present indications point to the case being the work of some drunken flend.

LIST OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS. Since Christmas week in 1887 eight women have been murdered in the East End of London under mysterious circumstances. The following are the dates of the crimes and names of the victims so

1. Caristmas week, 1887.—An unknown woman found murdered near Oaborne and Wentworth

2. August 7, 1888 .- Martha Turner found stabbed in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwellings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial street, Spitalfields. 3. August 31.-Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mu-

tilated in Buck's row, Whitechapel.
4. September 7.--Mrs. Chapman, murdered and

mutilated in Hanbury street, Whitechapel.

5. September 30.—Elizabeth Stride, found with her throat cut in Berner street, Whitechapel.

6. September 30.—Mrs. Eddowes, murdered and mutilated in Mitre square, Aldgate. 7. November 9.-Mary Jane Kelly murdered and

mutilated in Dorset street, Spitalfields, 8. July 17, 1889.—Woman murdered in Castle alley, Whitechapel.

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PARNELL'S BREACH OF FAITH.

SEVERE CHARGES AGAINST THE LEADER MADE AT THE M'CARTHY MEETING.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] The Henals's European edition publishes to-day the following dated

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- At the anti-Parnellite meeting yesterday several members charged Parnell with breach of faith. It was alleged that he agreed to accept the assurances received from the liberal leaders if Dillen and O'Brien declared them to be satisfactory. Both these gentlemen stated that in their view the assurances O'Brien. They believe that the effect of this will be to strengthen Parnell's position, and they are exceedingly disappointed that Dillon and O'Brien bays not thrown in their lot with the Parliamentary party.

Personally O'Ericn is disposed to side with Parnell and Dillos with the M'Carthyites. The M'Carthyites state that they will continue to maintain an attitude of complete independence in relation to the liberal party. It is beheved, however, that the result of the rupture will be to place them in much closer co-operation with the radicals than has been the case for some

The radicals, as a body, intend to give all the support in their power to the anti-Parnell campaign in the constituencies.

## THE IRISH FACTIONS.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S MEETING AND THE ARREST OF O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- The rupture of the negotiations which have been going on for months looking to a settlement of the dissensions existing in the Irish Parliamentary party has caused considerable excitement in the political clubs and is the sole subject of conversation. The anti-Parnellites have long discounted the failure and complain of the waste of time caused by protracting the

negotiations. THE M'CARTHY MEETING. The long talked of meeting of the anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons was held today in committee room 15 of the House. meeting was called to order at one o'clock by Mr. Justin M'Carthy, who presided. When Mr. M'Carthy entered the room he was warmly cheered by his supporters. Among the more prominent opponents of Mr. Parnell in attendance at the meeting were Messrs M'Carthy, Sexton, Healy, Tanner, Commins, Donald Sullivan, T. A. Dickson, Sir John Pope Hennessey and Sir Thomas Esmonde. Messre. Webb, Deasy, Knox, Chance, Cox, Abraham, Tuite, J. F. Xavier O'Brien, O'Keefe, McNeil, Morrogh, Arthur O'Connor and Crilly took part in the proceedings.

Mr. M'Carthy made a statement which was not acrimonious, but cordial. During the course of the meeting a number of telegrams from absent members were received and read. These messages stated that the senders were detained in Ireland, that they regretted their inability to be present and deplored the rupture of the negotiations looking to a settlement of the troubles in the party.

Mr. M'Carthy, during the course of the meeting referred to the report prepared in conjunction with Mr. Sexton on the course of the negotiations over the liberal assurances in regard to land and to the

THE LIDERAL ASSURANCES.

Mr. M'Carthy quoted passages from the report on the course of the negotiations over the liberal assurances in regard to land and the police and

ing a statement of their policy in regard to the settlement of the land question and the final control of the police. We submitted pacific questions and asked for a prompt decision. After a few days a paper was placed in our hands, with the intimation regard it as their duty to insert in the Home Rule bill and treat as essential provisions.

"This response was made in view of our position that it was inconsistent to grant home zule while confining the laws relating to land to the imperial Parliament, excluding them from the Irish legislature; that the land question was to either be settled by the imperial Parliament simultaneously with the establishment of home rule or that power to deal with it be committed to the Irish Parliament. Regarding the police, we kept in view the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in introducing the bill of 1886 that he and his colleagues had no desire to exempt the police in their final form from the ultimate control of the Irish legislature. In our opinion the complete organization of the civil force by the Irish government to replace the armed police ought not to require more than five years, during which the present police would un-

dergo a rapid transformation and finally disappear. Previous to the adjournment Mr. Timothy M. Healy made a motion, which was approved, to the effect that "we desire to record our appreciation of the part borne by our chairman and by Mr. Thomas Sexton in the anxious and difficult negotiations for a reunion of the rupture which neither

they nor we are responsible for."

It was also decided to convene the National Committee immediately at Dublin in order to deal with the situation.

DILLON'S STRONG STATEMENT. The meeting ended at midnight. Mr. M'Carthy and Mr. Sexton have issued a brief official state-ment declaring that the Boulogne negotiations were conducted upon their sole responsibility, uninfluenced by any other members or their section and specifically upon the basis that Mr. Parnell's lesdership was impossible. Mr. Sexton adds:-"Mr. M'Carthy and myself had interviews this evening with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, who declared that, in their judgment, we have done all that men could do to arrive at a friendly issue. To the foregoing Mr. Condon adds the follow-

"I also had an interview this evening with Messrs Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien repeated what he had said to Massra. M'Carthy and Sexton. Mr. Dillon expressed himself as strongly against Par nell's leadership as any member of the M'Carthy section, saying that under no possible circum stances would be ever again serve under Mr. Par-nell, and that rather than do so he would quit pol-Ities altogether. The latter statement was made distinctly on public and political grounds."

The meeting stands adjourned until to-morrow. The report read at the meeting occupied twenty minutes. The report will not be published in its entirety unless the action of the Parnellites makes the publication necessary. The M'Carthyites aver that there are no signs of defection in their ranks.

ABREST OF O'BRIEN AND DILLON. FOLKERTONE, Feb. 12, 1891.—Previous to the arrival of the Boulogne boat a crowd of people, attracted by the news that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were on board, gathered about the pier and landing place. The police, who had been apprised of the coming of the fugitives, were also on the look-out for the Channel steamer. Immediately upon landing Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon, accompanied by Mrs. O'Brien and her mother, Mms. Raffalovitch, walked into the baggage room and quietly surrendered themselves into the custody of the

There was no demonstration of any description made by the crowd of people who had assembled to witness the arrest of the Irish Members of Parliament. All present were silent and orderly. Shortly after their arrest Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, in custody of the police, boarded the train which was in waiting for the Folkestone boat and proceeded to London.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS. LONDON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- The News says :- "The as surances referred to by Mr. M'Carthy regarding the land and police were received from Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the liberal party. They coincide with the policy he has always laid down. Why Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien should have rejected this generous response we can understand only on the pircumstances would deserve severe criticism they have placed themselves in Mr. Parnell's power and repudiated everything he declined to accept. But the ignoble and mean manner in which Mr. Balfour enforced the warrant against them entitles them to the sympathy and forbearance of every fair

minded man." The Chronicle says:-"Mr. Parnell can always screw Mr. M'Carthy up to his own pitch, however high. He will, therefore, remain the real were sufficient, but notwithstanding Par- dictator of the Irish policy. We regret nell declined to accept them. The anti- the weakening of the liberal party as the Parnellite party are also dissatisfied with party of progress. The whole handling of the neutral attitude adopted by Dillon and the relations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell displays on the part of Mr. Gladstone's lieutenants—excepting Sir William Vernon Harcourt-a mental and political incapacity which disqualifies them for positions of public trust. must therefore centre our hopes in the good will of the present government, and as in the beginning advise them to be generous with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, Mr. Balfour will neutralize all his recent efforts if he deals harshly with them."

> AT SCOTLAND YARD. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- At half-past six P. M. the Folkestone train, by which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were travelling in charge of an escort of police, arrived at Charing Cross railway station. Colonel John P. Nolan, M. P.; John O'Connor, M. P., and a crowd of friends who had been notified of the arrest were in waiting at the station, and as the train came to a standstill at the platform they besieged the carriage which contained the two Members of Parliament who were in custody. The most cordial greetings were exchanged between the prisoners and their friends, all parties being

courteously treated by the police. Inspector Littlechild, of Scotland Yard, who was in charge of the police escort, after a pause suffi-cient to allow Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to receive the greetings of their friends, escorted his prisoners to a carriage which was in waiting near the platform, and they were driven to Scotland Yard.

During the time Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were held in custody at Scotland Yard Mr. Parnell, Mr. Thomas Sexton, Sir Thomas Esmonde and Sir Henry Roscoe called there to see the two prisoners Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start for Ireland on the morning mail train.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12, 1891.—The National League Headquarters at Kilanane, county Limerick, has sent out circulars to its branches demanding that Mr. Timothy Harrington shall resign his seat in Parliament. The circulars state that Mr. Harrington is a partisan, and that instead of preserving the League he is doing his best to ruin it. The Rathbeale (county Limerick) League has resolved to boycott the landlords of the neighborhood. The

local priests condomn the resolution Twenty branches of the National League in Leinster held meetings to-day and sent telegrams to Mr. Parnell, advising him to hold fast and to stick

to his guns. The Evening Telegraph to-day publishes an article in which it urges Irishmen to rally to their leader. The Telegraph says that it rejoices that Mr. Parnell has not allowed himself to be builfied from the leadership, claiming that his splendid generalship, political victories, imperturbable power, sagacity and strategic genius have resulted in the succes which has made the Nationalists one great, fighting body. The Telegraph also says that there is nobody capable of filling his place. He has been inflexible when others vacillated. His opponents ask for his effacement without security that his effacement does not mean the dostruction of home rule hopes.

United Ireland in its issue to day acquits Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Brien of causing the rupture,

patriotism were demonstrated, and Mr. Parnell will Sugar Taxation bill, and has adopted the govern-teach his would-be dictators that their machinament proposals. tions have failed and that he remains the leader of

the Irish nation." The Freeman's Journal to-day says that Mr. Parthat it embodied provisions with reference to land and police which Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues him and will address a number of great gatherings of Irishmen. He will meet the Dublin Young Nationalists on Saturday next in that city, and on Monday will make a speech at Strokestown, county

> everywhere in Ireland. The Irish Times, on the other hand, is of the opinion that Mr. Parnell has failed in his desire to humiliate Mr. Gladstone and that the fight will continue with greater exasperation and with

> > THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Fob. 12, 1891. -The St. James Gazette this evening, referring to the rupture in the negotiations which have been going on among the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, says:-"The mischief done to the separatist cause is irreparable. There are now two national parties, and there may be six in six months from now.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it was mistaken in hoping that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien would "repair the mischief' by supporting the M'Carthyites, adding that "they have certainly not declared for Ireland and are only half hearted for Parnell." The Gazette doubts, however, whether Mr. O'Brien

was ever against Mr. Parnell. Mr. Moriey on Monday next will speak on behalf of a group of angry, jealous factions more intent upon destroying each other than Mr. Balfour. In the meantime Mr. Balfour has an opportunity to restore social order and prosperity in Ireland.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. TIM HEALY REQUESTS SOME INFORMATION FROM MR. BALFOUR.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. I LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- In the House of Lords to-day the Earl of Dunraven moved that the colonial governments be invited to send delegates to a conference in London to consider methods for advancing trade within the Queen's dominions and to form a fund for the imperial defence. He dilated upon the benefits to the Empire from federation, the necessity of combating hostile tariffs, es-

trading in unity to the colonies and the mother country. Lord Salisbury held that a conference could not be undertaken without tending to disturb the political systems of the colonies. He did not think that proposals to ask them for larger contributions for imperial defence would be favorably re-

pec'ally the McKinley law, and the advantages of

The motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Timothy M. Healy, member for North Longford, greated the reappearance of Chief Secretary Balfour, "because," he said, "the Irish are anxious to know when any portion of the relief fund will be paid

Mr. Balfour responding asked "What fund?" "The Earl of Zetland's fund," answered Mr.

Mr. Balfour remarked that he could not believe that the member for North Longford would ask in the House of Commons for information about private fund with which the House had nothing to

"Nothing to do!" oried Mr. Healy in surprisean exclamation which was followed by cheers from

the Irish party.

Mr. J. G. S. MacNeill, member for South Donegal, addressing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, said :-"Did not the Earl of Zetland and yourself make the appeal for funds in your official capacity?" To this question Mr. Balfour replied :- "Certainly not.

Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary for the Foreign Office, in reply to questions on the subject, said that the occupation of Tokar and Handoub was designed to relieve the district of Suakin from plundering dervishes, besides reopening the grain trade of the interior. No expense, Sir James added, would fell upon the English Treasury.

The Tithes bill passed its third reading by a vote

of 250 to 181.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S SUCCESSOR. The polling at Northampton in the contest for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Charles dr. Henry Labouchere (Gladstonian) defeated Mr. Richard Turner (Unionist) by 4,570 to 3,850, a majority of 720 for Mr. Labouchere.

election resulted as tollows:-Mansfield (Gladstonian), 5,436; Germaine (conservative), 3,723.

THE BULGARIAN PLOT.

DISCOVERY THAT THE NEW CONSPIRACY IS BY FRIENDS OF MAJOR PANITZA.

Soria, Feb. 12, 1891 .- It has been ascertained that the conspirators recently arrested here on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his Cabinet are friends of Major Panitza, who was shot some time ago for taking part in a plot to depose the Prince. Six men were engaged in the plot. Of this number three escaped. The conspirators who escaped included the leader of the conspiracy and a man who had stabbed one of his fellow plotters with a dagger previous to leaving

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. MADRID, Feb. 12, 1891 .- A meeting of republicans took place in a theatre of this city last night. The building was crowded with people, who applauded the orators who enthusiastically advocated the establishment of a Spanish republic. Seffor Labra, the well known Cuban representative in the Chamber of Deputies, concurred in the sentiments expressed by the speakers and in turn demanded universal suffrage in the Antilles.

OSMAN DIGMA.

HE IS ADVANCING TOWARD TOKAR, BUT IS BE-ING DESERTED BY HIS FOLLOWERS. BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 12, 1891,-The Tribuna, of this city, publishes a despatch from Massowah stating that Osman Digma is threatening that point, and that he is urging the tribes which have been allied to Italy to desert the flag of that country.

The Tribuna advises that the Italian forces should not advance and assist the Egyptian troops and should not meet them on the Kassala road, and asks what is the object of Bionenfeld's trading caravan which is advancing from Massowah toward Rassala while the Egyptian troops are marching toward Tokar. The paper urges the Italian government to instruct the Governor of Massowah not to protect the caravan referred to.

Camo, Feb. 12, 1891.—Osman Digras is said to be near Tokar. His followers are deserting him. ATLANTIC STEAMER STRIKE.

OSMAN DESKRIED.

BY CAPLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- It is rumored that the saflors and firemen on the Atlantic steamers in tend to strike. The seamen and firemen employed by the Donaldson line, of Glasgow, have already decided to strike for higher wages.

Dr. Weyl, an associate of Professor Koch, has discovered a method of detecting in the Koch lymph the poisonous elements described by Professor Virchow, and of eliminating them so as to produce

a lymph free from bad properties. It is officially announced that M. Ribot, French

Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the invi-tation, on behalf of the United States government, Roscommon. MMr. Parnell, the Journal also says, is receiving telegrams promising him support from Fair in Chicago in 1893. A number of workmen employed on the Vente

Canal in the suburbs of Havana became engaged in a rlot yesterday, and one man was seriously wounded. Further fighting was foared and the authorities sent troops to the scene of the trouble. The troopship Orontes has sailed from Liverpool for Bermuda with the first battalion of the King's

(Liverpool) regiment. Upon arrival at Bermuda the Orontes will convey the first battalion of the Leicestershire regiment, now stationed at Bermuda, to Halifax, N. S.

The unionist dock laborers in Liverpool have re fused to continue working the cargoes of the steamships Lochmore and Lake Ontario. The reason for this strike is that the laborers have not been allowed to wear while at work the button which is the distinctive badge of their union. Employers of men from the labor associations outside of the union have detailed a number of men to work on the steamers.

The dock laborers in London employed in loading ships or laborers working at the export trade have gone out on strike. Those engaged in the import trade are still at work. The outlook is of a most serious nature. In addition to these labor troubles a strike of lightermen is imminent.

THE CHILIAN REVOLT.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL SQUADRON AND THE

GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS. Panama, Feb. 4, 1891.—Respecting the revolution in Chili the Perusian Mail of Lima contained the

following on January 17:-"Passengers who arrived yesterday by the German steamer Abydos from the south say that the revolutionary squadron consists of the armored menof-war Cochrane and Blanco, two corvettes, the cruiser ismerside and transports Amazonas and Aconcagua, the latter belonging to the South Ameri-

can Company and taken in the south. The Cochrane and the corvette Magallanes are blocksding Iquique.

The Blanco went south to meet the new Chilian man-of-war, now expected to arrive and the Abtao

man-of-war, now expected to arrive and the Abtao returning from her cruise in European waters.

The revolution is headed by Don Jorgo Montt, Admiral of the fleet; two Congressional delegates, four members of the liberal party and the editor of the Heradae, who is the secretary.

The supreme chief, Balmaceda, has issued several decrees oftering rewards equivalent to two years part to any of the crew of the revolutionary squadron who will desert to the government, and a free pardon to any officers who may have joined the movement in obedience merely to orders from their superiors in command.

The press hostile to Balmaceda's government has been closed.

The squarron is well supplied with war material and provisions, having possessed themselves of a quantity of the latter in Valparaiso, as well as from on board the Amazonas, which was on the way with troops to Antofagasta; the Casma, bound from Valparais to I quique, with provisions; the Santiago, arriving at lquique from Valparaiso, and from other ships, including the Capiapo, which remained at Pisagua, but not under orders for the squadron.

The government in the meantime is working

squadron.

The government in the meantime is working actively with the army. Fifteen hundred men have been detailed to protect iquique and Plesgua and solunteer corps are being formed all over the country. The Husscar is being put in fighting condition and the torpedo bosts are getting ready for action.

action.

Apprehensions for individual safety were entertained among foreign and Peruvian families at Iquique, and many left for Arica by the Abydos.

On January 13 the Fox de Cinic, of Iquique, said:—"The revolution is almost completely quelled in Chili and the leaders have fied from Santiago, Valparaiso, Talca and Conception. The government at present has eight thousand men under arms and by next week will have twelve thousand. On January 13 a decree was issued by the Minister of War ordering that the salaries of officers and soldiers of the army and militia who fail during the revolution shall be paid in full as pension money to the families of the deceased.

THE INUNDATION OF CORDOBA.

THREE MILLIONS OF PROPERTY AND ONE HUN-DRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

PANAMA, Feb. 4, 1891.—The following is taken from the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Charles
Bradlaugh progressed quietly and unoventfully.
There was no excitement manifested and the day
being clear and the sun shining brightly, the conservatives boped to poll a large vote. At the last
election the late Mr. Bradlaugh (Gladstonian) polled
4,355 vote late Mr. Bradlaugh (Gladstonian) polled
4,355 votes to 3,556 polled by his opponent, Mr.
Thomas Orde H. Lees, who represented the conservative interest, a majority of 697 for Mr. Bradlaugh. At the same time, in the Second district of
Northampton, that borough having two seats in
Parliament, Mr. Henry Labouchere (Gladstonian)

There was no excitement manifested and unoventfully.

News of a terrible disaster was received last
evening from Cordoba. Half the city is under
water and houses are being washed away by the
objects have been reduced to ruins and
the number of victims is already stated
to be one hundred. In the east end a similar
state of things is recorded. Houses are falling
water. In the meantime, adds a telegram, the
water and houses are being washed away by the
to blocks have been reduced to ruins and
the number of victims is already stated
to be one hundred. In the east end a similar
state of things is recorded. Houses are falling
that the Eucnos Ayres Standard of December 31:—

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toren in the west end of the city is under
water and bouses are being washed away by the
tow the Buenos Ayres Standard of December 31:people are seen running mady out of the city. It appears that at eleven o'clock on Friday night the authorities observed that an inundation was taking place, it being supposed that the dike had given way. The police immediately began firing their rifles to awaken the population and apprise them of the approaching dauger. People thought at first that a revolution had broken out, but soon the waters began to spread and rise. The panie then began, and what made matters worse the whole city was steeped in durkness owing to the gas factory having been inundated.

Lip to a late hour no further news was received, it being supposed that the telegraph offices must have been washed away. The damages caused are estimated at over \$4,000,000 and more than one hundred and fifty persons lost their lives.

CANUCKS DENOUNCE RECIPROCITY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. MONTREAL, Feb. 12, 1891.—There was a great meeting this afternoon of millionuaire manufacturers, merchant princes and nabobs who shouted themselves hourse to the tune of "God Save the Queen" and "to destruction with anything touding to unrestricted reciprocity and anything savoring of dis-

The meeting was called to present a requisition to Sir Donald Smith, protectionist candidate for Montreal Centre, president of the Bank of Montreal, governor of the Hudson Bay Company,

treal, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, director of the Canadian Pacific and owner of thousands of agres in the Northwest.

Sir Donald, in renly, denounced unrestricted reciprocity as a short road to annexation. He intimated that in the present election he would see that sinews of war were forthcoming.

The meeting was essentially a high tariff one, and only the upper crust of society was present. There is every chance of a reformer coming to the french oppose the Knight, who may yet find himself lett out in the cold.

Free Extracts from "LIGHT OF THE WORLD," by SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,

will be published in the HERALD NEXT SUNDAY, by arrangement with FUNK & WAGNALLS.

DARING ROBBER CAPTURED.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 12, 1891 .- This forenoon a man jumped over the counter rail in the Citizens' Bank, and pulling a revolver told Assistant Cashier McCraig and a clerk, the only persons present, to throw up their hands. He then gathered up all the money lying around and dashed out of the door. McCraig followed and shounded "Police!" C. Prubst, an express company driver, gave chase, and, with the assistance of others, captured the robber, who fired his revolver, but without doing injury. He is supposed to be a former janitor of the building.

GRAZED BY A HONEYMOON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Milon, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1891.-Twelve days ago Henry Williams, aged twenty, of Waverly, led a charming bride of nineteen to the altar. YesterTWENTY-FIVE DEAD AND MANY INJURED.

A Terrific Explosion Wrecks the Quebec Worsted Mills and Buries Its Operatives in the Ruins.

SHOOK THE CITY LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE.

Many Churches Were Holding Services and the People were Panic Stricken by the Shock.

HARROWING SCENES AT THE WRECK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Quenuc, Feb. 12, 1891.—Twenty-five dead and a score or more of wounded tell the story of an explosion that literally shook the Book City of Canada this morning. The late morning services in the Roman Catholic churches were attended at the time by thousands of Lenten penitents, when the services were interrupted by a shock as of a mighty earthquake, and as the churches swayed came the

thick, heavy thud of a startling report. In some churches, and notably in St. Roch's, there was quite a panic and the clergy with difficulty induced the people to leave the building quietly. The explosion was that of the boiler of the Quebec Worsted Mills, an immense building at Hare Point, 500 feet long.

LIST OF THE DEAD. The list of the identified is as follows:-ADAMS, WILLIAM. BLOWM, GUSTAVE. CLEMENTS, PETER. DUFRESNE, JOSEPH FRANCOEUR, WILLIAM. FOREST, WILLIAM, aged twenty-two. GIRROUX, PIERRE. HANDLEY, FRED. LABERTE, HENRI, aged fifteen. LA MONTAGNE, JOHN. LEE, JOHN. MICHAND, JOSEPH, MERCIER, AMANDA. ROSSEAU, ARTHUR. STILES, THOMAS. STILES, WILLIAM. TWEDDLE, ARTHUR, engineer, aged sixty-three.

THE INJURED. Among the injured are the following:-BLOUIN, WILLIAM; scalded. BODEGARE, A.; badly injured. BOULE, EMILIA: fatally injured. COUTURE, ELZEAR; badly injured. COTE, EMILIA; badly scalded. DION, F.; badly injured. ENRIGHT, TIMOTHY; injured about head. FILTEAULT, EMANUEL; broken arm. LINDSAY, J.; badly injured.

LLEWELLIN, ——; slightly injured.

MARTINEAU, ALEXANDER; severely injured. MORRIN, GEORGE; badly injured. MORRIN, JOHN; badly injured. MORRISON, ED.; fatally injured. MORRISSETTE, CAROLINE; bruised and scalded. PETERSON, PIERRE; scalded and bruised. ROUSSEAU, Miss; broken thigh and fractured

VILLEMINE, C.; fatally injured. The factory had been closed a fortnight while repairs were being made to machinery, and to-day the botlers were being tested preparatory to work being resumed when the explosion occurred. Nobody knows how or why. Those who could alone have told the story now lie cold in death. Arthur Tweddle, superintendent of the Quebec

arthur tweathe, superintendent of the Quebec and Levis Ferry Company and a skilled engineer, was superintending the work, assisted by the engineer of the factory, Thomas Stiles, John Lee, engineer, of Monreal, and by three master mechanics named John La Montagne, Joseph Michaud and William Francoeur, all of whom were killed.

FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion lifted the roof of the engine house a considerable height in the air and carried it some distance away. The walls of the structure and the forty smokestack tottered and tell. The dychouse and two hundred feet of the factory bedliding were levelled to the ground. Had the factory been in full operation the loss of life would have been numbered by hundreds.

Eighty operatives who came to see if work would commence to-day had been sent home ten minutes

commence to-day had been sent home ten minutes prior to the explosion. About half the number were in and about the building, and some are numbered with the killed. Many more may still be buried beneath the ruins.

Willing hands worked hard all day at the removal of the débris, and occasionally their labors were rewarded by the discovery of masses of humanity, sometimes little more than limbs, at others armiess or legiess bedies.

There are portions of human remains that are recognized only by fragments of the clothes they were.

There are postions of dumar remains that are recognized only by fragments of the clothes they were.

Of the above Adams came here two years ago from Philadelphis, and had been married but six months. Young Forrest was to kave been married next week. The Sifies, father and son, came from Bradford, England. Warren is from Guelph, Ont.

Cames For By Signific.

The injured and dying were removed into the Marine Hospital, close to the factory, where all the doctors in the city and a number of Sisters of Charity attended them. Most of the wounded are so disfigured as to be almost unrecognizable, and harrowing scenes were witnessed on all hands as wirese, sisters or children. Tushing among the rows of mangled, bleading bodies, shriefed out the name of the husband, brother or father that they had dentified.

Firsmen, factory hands, police and citizens, and men of the regular regiments of Canadian cavalry and artillery worked like heroes all day long among the debris and the snow to recover the dead and gying. The damage to the factory will probably erceed \$100,000.

THE ARMY FORTIFICATION BILL.

CONFEREES OF BOTH HOUSES FINALLY AGREE UPON THE AMOUNT OF THE APPROPRIATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891.—The conferees of the Fortification Appropriation bill to-day practically reached an agreement on the points of difference between the Senate and House. The appropriation of \$248,743, which was made by the House to complete the army gun factory at Watervilet Arsenal, N. Y., by the erection of the south wing is agreed to, the Senate receding from its amendment which reduced the amount by \$10,000, and the House agrees to the reduction from \$400,000 to \$200,000.

reduced the amount by \$10,000, and the House agrees to the reduction from \$400,000 to \$200,000, made by the Senate in the appropriation for machinery and plant to complete the equipment of this arsenal.

The appropriation for the purchase of steel for \$, 10 and 12-inch high power coast defence guns is placed at \$200,000, the amount fixed by the Sonate. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, reducing the appropriation for construction of batteries for defence of the harbors of Boston, New York, San Francisco, Hampton Roads and Washington from \$1,000,000 to \$50,000, and modifying from \$100,000 to \$50,000, and for casemates and galleries from \$100,000 to \$50,000, and modifying the Fortification set of August 18, 1890, so that the amount of expenditure authorized therounder shall be increased from \$3,000 to \$50,000 and modifying the Fortification set of August 18, 1890, so that the amount of expenditure authorized therounder shall be increased from \$3,000 to \$50,000 and modify the \$50,000 and modify the fortification beard is modified so that only one instead of two civilians shall be added, the annual salary being reduced from \$6,000 to \$5,000. The Senate recodes from its amendments sirthing out the appropriations of \$70,000 for three gun carriages of the disappearing type and \$16,000 for the torpede station at Yerba Busna Island, California.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS AND ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1891 .- In the Senate to-day the following nominations were confirmed:-Lieutenant Colonel Aifred Mordecai to be colonel, Major W. A. Marye to be lieutenant colonel, Captain Cullen Bryant to be major, all of the Ordnance Bepartment; First Lieutenants F. M. Hardle and G. K. Hunter, Third cavalry, to be captains; Second Lieutenants W. S. Scott, D. L. Tate and G. W. Goode, First cavalry, to be first lieutenants; First Lieutenant S. R. Jones, regimental quartermaster, Fourth artillery, to be captain; Lieutenant Colonel Richard P. O'Beirne, Fifteenth infantry, to be

colonel; Major Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third infantry, to be Heutenant colonel; Captain James Henton, Twenty-third infantry, to be major, First Leutenant C. D. Cowles, Twenty-third infantry, to be captain: Second Lieutenants John Cotter, Fifteenth infantry; Benjamin Alvord, Twentieth infantry; W. D. Sage, Fifth infantry; G. H. Patten, Twenty-second infantry, and M. O. Hollis, Fourth infantry, to be lieutenants.

An army retiring board is applinted to meet at the call of the president thereof at Los Angeles, Cal., for the examination of Colonel D. B. Clendenin, Second cavairy, as follows:—Brigadier Genera. A. McD. McCook, Colonel J. R. Smith, surgeon: Major D. L. Huntington, surgeon; Major A. S. Kimball, quartermester; Major W. A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence; Second Licutenant C. E. Baker, Seventh infantry. Captain Max Wesandorff, First cavairy, will report to Brigadier General Thomas M. Roger, president of the Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination. The leave of absence granted Captain F. K. Upham, First cavairy, is extended one year on account of disability. Captain C. E. Kilbourne, Signal Corps, now awaiting orders at Fort Adams, R. I., will repair to this city and report to the Chirf Signal officer for duty. Captain George Buillen, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from temporary onty in the Department of the Platte, and will repair to this city and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army. Leave of absence, to include Mirch 10, 1891, is granted Second Lieutenant W. B. Sample, Fourteenth infantry. The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. S. Win, Second cavairy, is extended two months.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1891.—The United States steamer Atlanta has left the Norfolk Navy Yard and arrived at Fort Monroe.

The United States steamer Enterprise will soon leave Colon for Kingston, Jamaica, to join the other vessels of the squadron which will assemble there with those of the other nations, in order to add to the importance of the schibition now being held in Jamaica.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1891.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following navy nominations: - Lieutenant Charles C. Regers, junior grade, to be lieutenant; Ensigns Harry S. Chase and John Hood, lieutenants, junior grade.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

There was a sufficiently high tide yesterday to noat the cruiser Boston out of the Navy Yard, and sie steamed away to join the squadron of evolution. The Alanta will accompany the Boston from Fort Monroe to Key West and the squadron will meet them there and then proceed to sea for drill and gun practice.

The Yantio, which last week removed the wreck of the Vikenya, which had menaced navigation, is coaling, and will leave for charleston in a few days to blow up more wrecks along the Southern coast. float the cruiser Boston out of the Navy Yard, and

THE MOREY LETTER RECALLED.

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1891 .- The death of Sam-Hostos, Mass., Feb. 12, 1891.—The death of Samuel Sullivan Morey, a Grand Army veteran, at Lawrence, to-day, calls to mind the great scandal of the Presidential campaign of 1880, whon a forged letter lost darheid the States of California and Nevada, and had its falsity not been so soon made, apparent, would also have cost him the close States of the Athantic coast.

The letter was published in Trath October 19, 1880. It purported to be a confidential letter from General Garfield to "H. L. Morey, Employers Union, Lyun, Mass.," and in it General Garfield was made to amphatically avow sympathy with Chinese cheap labor.

The prempt denial of General Garfield, the arrest of Kenward Philip and the long series of efforts made by Johnny Davenport, which resulted in Morey's imprisonment in Ludlew Street Jail, are by no means forgotten, although they are now more than ten years old.

TO AID THE BIG FAIR.

THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION PASSED A RESOLUTION IN ITS AID. Major Moses P. Handy, representing the Chicago International Fair organization, visited the American Newspaper Publishers' Convention in the Hoffman House yesterday, and through the medium of a friend had the following resolution introduced:—

Whereas the American Newspaper Publishers Association, recognizing the national character of the World? Pair and Exposition, expresses its sympathy with an effort to establish the same in favor of the people; there for be is: affort to establish the same in favor of the people; some force he is.

Resolved, That the president of this Association he an theorized to appoint a committee who may advise from time to time or the he officials of the fair us to the best way in which the interest of the country may be promoted before and during the continuance of the fair.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention and the Major disappeared. Routing and general business was then taken up, and the date of the annual Convention was changed from the second to the third Wednesday in February officers for the ansuing year were elected, and the Convention adjourned until this morning.

A .- Stafford's Olive Tar

is a SPECIFIC for BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOP ING COUGH, SCARLATINA and all forms of CONSUMP. TION when it is TAKEN, APPLIED OR INHALED,
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preferable on account of its flavor and health giving
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10:55\* Antibos
11:25 Val Cleret
11:55\* Cannes
11:50 Le Var
12:15 Nice.
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Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues would not be long delayed, even if no further inquiry was addressed to them. But we thought it desirable to expedite assurances by communications request—

CABLE BREVITIES.

Cab